Determination of clofibrate effect in treatment of jaundiced_fullterm neonates in neonatalogy ward _ Boali hospital

Abstract

Introduction:

Jaundice is a common problem in neonatal period and may result in persistent brain damage in full-term newborns that were not suitable treated. The aim of this study was to determine effect clofibrate in treatment of full-term jaundiced neonates and to investigate of the correlation between serum bilirubin level and taking clofibrate.

Methods and materials:

A clinical trial study on 60 jaundiced full-term newborns admitted in the neonatology ward in the Boali hospital. All 60 neonates enrolled in our study had received phototherapy. they were divided into clofibrate group (100 mg/kg single dose) and control group. serum total and direct bilirubin levels were measured at the beginning 12,24,48 hours after the start of the trial. Newborns with sepsis, ABO or RH incompatibility,G6PD deficiency were excluded.T he data and results were extracted from files.

Results:

Clofibrate is caused reduction of total plasma bilirubin level in 48hour after the start of the trial(P:0/002) and decreased the time for hospitalization(P:0/007).mean values for direct bilirubin of serum, unlike TSB,in clofibrate group 24,48 hours after admission are increased(P:0/001)(P:0/018) because of the potency of clofibrate is three time more than Phenobarbital in induction of bilirubin conjugation. no side effects was observed.

The reduction of phototherapy side effects in clofibrate group is lower that is caused by reduction of hospitalization. there were no statistically overt differences between the two groups for Hb,Hct,Retic count.

Conclusion:

The phototherapy is the first successful therapeutic modality for neonatal jaundice, but recently, pharmacological agents has been important in treatment of icter.in this study taking clofibrate has reduced TSB and the time of hospitalization(P<0/05).

Key words:

Bilirubin/icter/clofibrate/neonate/kernicterus/full-term.